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By JOHN FENNO, N° 119 *Chesnut Street.*

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PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, *April* 3.

Philadelphia, March 30th 1798.

LETTER II.

To the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

GENTLEMEN,

When the legislature of a great and free people is convened at an important and threatening crisis we naturally expect from it some uncommon protection to their rights and liberties.

If we are deceived, and instead of great exertions for security, a shameful neglect of even ordinary means takes place; we are led to enquire the cause of such desertion of duty; and the mind is uneasy if it cannot affix a proportionate apology.

Perhaps it may be thought too bold if I publicly declare my opinion; but as I am sincere I scorn to suppress the inclination—It is the first privilege in a free government to speak your mind; it is a privilege I glory in and which I shall now exert; truth under whatever signature loses none of its force it carries conviction to king and peasant.

I conceal not my name from fear of punishment; for I mean not to violate any one law of my country; I respect and revere them and it is for their preservation I write. Why I do not disclose myself is to avoid personalities which would unavoidably happen and thus divert the attention from the main object of these letters.

The aid which the French government gave to America in her contest with England was repaid on our part (and justly too) with esteem and gratitude; from that period there has subsisted a mutual attachment; and the revolution which has just been effected there, joined to the brilliant success that has constantly attended their arms; has heightened this attachment (in the breasts of a large portion of our citizens) to the most extravagant enthusiasm.

This growing affection was observed by the French republic with peculiar satisfaction—they were too cunning not to take advantage of it. Dazzled by the splendor of their victories and the novelty of the scene, which a sudden change from one extreme to another must produce—a change by which the absolute government of twenty-four millions of people is wrested from one man and divided amongst themselves; they yielded up the control of the passions and indulged in all the excesses of vice and folly—for their follies an apology from the impartial and thinking man can soon be obtained.

Human nature is not endued with fortitude sufficient to withstand so great a torrent of prosperity, it turns us giddy and almost incapacitates us for thinking. But for vices such as theirs no excuse can be framed, they must proceed not from an over heated imagination that magnifies an error into a crime, but from villainy deep rooted in the heart; for they stopt not after the first impulse of zeal in the new cause had subsided; but continued to wade deeper and deeper in human blood and slay one another in a cool and deliberate manner.

Thus, skilful in the blackest crimes and heated with an insatiable ambition, it is no wonder that she is not satisfied with the conquest of near half of Europe, but that the subjection of America must decorate her pompous list.

To obtain this desirable end she has pursued the same method in this country as in every other—she wanted to subdue; she has sent her emissaries abroad to bribe those base but influential characters who, discontented with their present situation and of restless tempers would sacrifice the dearest interests of their native country to their own ambitious views. By her gold and her infamous suggestions of future rewards she has been too successful in sowing dissentions among the people, dividing them from their government, in short, in subverting their constitutions and substituting in the room a mean and servile dependence on a foreign power. This game is now playing here, and I blush to own, with too much success. It has even penetrated the walls of your assembly, where a large junto of servile jacobins furiously oppose every measure of the executive, are striving to subvert the constitution and destroy the confidence which the people have reposed in the constituted authorities.

This is evident from the whole tenor of their conduct, uniform in every thing hostile to the true and acknowledged interest of their country—this is the cause of your distracted councils—this is the source from which has sprung our present unprepared, defenceless condition.

But thanks to Heaven there is a majority of enlightened, real patriots in congress resolute to maintain inviolate our liberty and independence and who will risk both life and fortune in the noble cause.

On you the people of America lean, as their prop, their pillar in the hour of danger—to you they look up for protection—Oh! guard their rights! defend their dignity!—hassle the villainous conspiracies of your prostituted colleagues.

The smiles of an approving conscience will be your reward—the hearts of a generous people will ever flow with gratitude, and your names will stand recorded in the annals of history "the firm defenders of the "people's rights."

EUGENIUS.

From the AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

Messrs. CLAYPOOLE,

The following very interesting letter from Mr. Webster, of New-York, to his friend in this city, is sent to you for publication, by consent of the author. It contains information upon the origin and nature of malignant fevers, that is worthy of the notice of every legislator and merchant in the United States. Mr. Webster's discoveries upon this subject are entitled to the more respect, as they are the result of investigations unfettered by previous theories in medicine.—He writes as a philosopher, and his sole objects appear to be the health and lives of his fellow citizens, and the prosperity of his country.

New-York, March 20, 1798.

SINCE issuing proposals for publishing my Enquiry into the Origin of Epidemic Diseases, I find many people have the impression that this work is to be a revision and enlargement of the Letters which I published last Autumn on the subject of the Yellow Fever. It is necessary to remove this impression from the public mind. The work proposed is altogether new; tho a few of the facts and conclusions stated in my printed letters will be wrought into the intended volume.

The question to be decided, is not simply what are the origin and phenomena of the disease which has alarmed and scourged *our* cities; but what is the reason why malignant or pestilential diseases prevail at some times more than at others? If the cause is imported infection, why is infection imported into all ports of America in one season, or in one period of four or five years, and then for a long series of years, is not imported at all? Are malignant epidemics confined to particular places or countries; or are they prevalent in many or most parts of the world at the same time? If so, and we find that they spring up in different parts of the world at the same time, communication by infection cannot be the principal cause, and we must resort to other principles.

I hinted at this circumstance in my printed letters, but was not then prepared to discuss the subject. I have however ascertained the fact, that epidemic diseases usually appear in many or most parts of the civilized world at the same time, and not only on land, but on the ocean, and on the opposite side of the globe.—It is equally ascertained, as I suspected from my own observation, that violent and destructive epidemics are *always* preceded by diseases of a less malignant type, and nearly in the order in which they have prevailed in the United States, viz. Catarrh, anginas, bilious remittents of encreased malignity or petunial fevers, yellow fever, or plague. This progress or something similar is observable of all the great pestilences that have ravaged the world. The facts to prove this principle in epidemics, and the order of them, will be so clearly ascertained, as to render it impossible not to foresee the approach of a pestilential period.

From this fact, will be deduced most satisfactory explanations of some points which now occasion controversy among medical men. It is also demonstrated beyond all controversy or doubt, and I possess full evidence of the fact, that when any great pestilence is laying waste those countries most obnoxious to it, as Cairo or Constantinople, the mortality is augmented in all parts of Europe. But this is not all; the influence of the pestilential state of the atmosphere, which, in Grand Cairo, produces plague, produces in America some malignant disease which swells our bills of mortality.

I do not speak of slight plagues which prevail in the Levant cities almost yearly, from the operation of powerful *local* causes; but of those great and general plagues which in the course of every period of twenty or thirty years, carry off thousands in a day in Cairo and Constantinople, and often extend to more healthful cities. So uniform is this phenomenon, that give me correct bills of mortality for the principal cities in Europe and America, and I can tell when a destructive plague has ravaged the Levant, without one particle of other intelligence of the fact.—The same dreadful plague in Egypt in 1736, which carried off several thousands in a day in Grand Cairo, was cotemporary with that destructive sore throat in America, which our old people still mention with horror.—The yellow fever of 1741 in Philadelphia, and of 1743 in New-York, correspond in time with another general pestilence which ravaged the Levant cities. The same was the case with the yellow fever of 1761 or 2 in Philadelphia, which was during the great plague of which Russell has given so particular an account. At the same time the bills of mortality in London were swelled from the usual number of about 20,000 o 25,000, and in 1740, to 30,000. The last epidemic under which we are yet smarting, and which I am afraid is not yet at an end, tho evidently lighter than many that have happened within two centuries, has been felt in the West-Indies, South America, on the African coast, and our unhappy countrymen, who have been prisoners in Algiers, can witness for me that its effects have been fatally experienced in that country.

Why these great and interesting phenomena have been nearly overlooked and disregarded, while rulers of nations have been busy in combating the importation of pestilence in bags of cotton and old rags, is to me astonishing.—But it is often the destiny of man to overlook the most obvious thing.

The primary causes of general pestilence, it may be difficult to ascertain; but I have no hesitation in saying, that it must be an alteration in the chemical properties of air. It is clearly demonstrated by evidence in my possession, that *changes of season* are not adequate causes; for the worst plagues have broken out in high northern latitudes, in the midst of winter.

The seasons have material influence on the general state of health; and local causes have still more influence in *ordinary* autumnal diseases. But it will be made clear that some more powerful cause is always combined with these subordinate ones, in producing the more general and malignant epidemics. What this cause is I will not undertake to decide. The question has hitherto baffled enquiry; but there are hopes that some light will be thrown on *this* part of the subject.

This enquiry is extremely interesting to the happiness and prosperity of our country; and I hope to find a subscription that will indemnify me for the labor and expence I must incur in prosecuting it.

NEW-YORK, March 27.

The author of the residence in France, now publishing by a Mr. Davis, and who is said to be a lady, has a very happy talent at describing the scenes that took place in France, as well as the characters of the actors. The following description of the different characters of the French and English is extremely just and exact.

"The conduct of Fouquier Tinville, has led me to some reflections on a subject which I know the French consider as matter of triumph, and as a peculiar advantage their national character enjoys over the English—I mean that smoothness of manner, and guardedness of expression which they call "amiable," and which they have the faculty of attaining and preserving distinct from a correspondent temper of the mind. It accompanies them through the most irritating vicissitudes, and enables them to deceive even without deceit, for though this suavity is habitual, of course frequently undesigning, the stranger is nevertheless thrown off his guard by it, and tempted to place confidence, or expect services, which a less conciliating deportment would not have suggested. A Frenchman may be an unkind husband, a severe parent, or an arrogant master, yet never contract his features or aspirate his voice, and for this reason is, in the national sense, "un homme bien doux."—His heart may become corrupt, his principles immoral, and his temper ferocious; yet he shall retain his equability of tone and complacent phraseology, and be "un homme bien amiable.

The revolution has tended much to develope this peculiarity of the French character. Fouquier Tinville was a man of gentle exterior. Couthon, the execrable associate of Robespirre, was mildness itself.—Robespierre's harangues are in a stile of distinguished sensibility, and even Carrier, the destroyer of 30,000 inhabitants of Nantz, is attested by his fellow students, to have been of an *amiable* disposition. I know a man of most insinuating address, who has been the means of conducting his own brother to the guillotine. The philophic Condoreet pursued his patron, the Duc de la Rochefoucault, with malignancy, and Collot d' Herbois dispatched at one discharge of cannon three hundred people together, to "spare his sensibility," the task of execution in detail.

Without deciding whether the English are more gentle in nature than the French, I am persuaded this *douceur* of the French is no proof of the contrary. An Englishman is seldom out of humor, without proclaiming it to the world; and the most forcible motives of interest or expediency, cannot always prevail on him to assume a more engaging external than that which delineates his feelings. If he has a matter to refuse, he usually begins by fortifying himself with a little ruggedness of manner, by way of prefacing a denial. "The hows and whens of life" corrugate his features and disharmonize his periods, "contradiction sours and passion ruffles him."

It is this difference of character which has a prodigious influence over the political success of the two nations. If an Englishman has designs upon you, his manners tell of the plot—and the stratagem carries with it its own defeat. If he means to do you a favor he does it with such an ill grace, that it is a chance you do not thank him for it. If a Frenchman has a plan to effect, it is all the same in his manner, whether to do you a favor or to plunder you—the same civility of manners, the same ease of deportment and fascinating smile, introduce the proposed scheme; and even after he is detected in a villainous trick, you are so pleased with his address; as to almost forgive him."

LONDON, Nov. 20.

There is no nation that equals the British for strength of character—no nation so capable to contend with adversity. The presumption of France, in imagining that it rivals Rome, is only to be surpassed by the falsehood of the supposition. The French possess a degree of enthusiasm, that has a splendid outside, but falls very short of that equanimity which characterized the Romans. The proof of genuine courage, is the fortitude with which it sustains a reverse of fortune. It is that unshaken constancy which animated that great people, at a time when *Hannibal* besieged their very gates, that taught them even in that extremity, to despise the conqueror, and absolutely to sell the ground on which he had encamped his army. Fear was a stranger to their souls. Are the French such a nation? Let but a battle or a stratagem fail, and where is this Roman resolution? Have they not fled like hunted stags, before armies of Germans, inferior, both in numbers and discipline?

Again, the Romans were a magnanimous and a generous people. Do the French resemble them in this? On the contrary, are not all their victories tarnished with wanton and deliberate cruelty. Of this, both the Rhine and Italy supply abundant examples. Victorious only by dint of numbers, they are cruel by inclination. Their piratical depredations on the seas, and the cowardice they display in every engagement, are incontestible proofs that their pretended valor is that of barbarians, who trust in multitudes to crush and overwhelm discipline.

What the Frenchmen are not, the British are—a manly, persevering courage, equally undismayed by adversity, and unintoxicated by success, is their constant disposition. It is this temper of our islanders that makes us so terrible to our Gallican neighbors, who, vast as their territory is, and numberless as their armies appear to be, are yet incapable of approaching our coast. Nor will they dare to annoy us, though an hundred directors instead of five should prompt them to the enterprize. While the lion lives, though wounded, and a prisoner in his den, he is still the lord of the forest; and though the wolves may howl round his cave, the sturdy beast still keeps them at bay by his well known reputation: a *courage* unsubdued by accident, and expiring only with life.

PICTURE OF PARIS

(FROM A FRENCH JOURNAL.)

If you are fond of dancing, you may have a-bundance of it. In every quarter you will find a place, where you may enjoy this active amusement. Are you an admirer of plays? Paris offers you at least thirty Theatres. They act no longer, it is true the fine pieces of RACINE or VOLTAIRE; but you may see plenty of new pieces, which are forgotten the next day. Are you given to play? You will find in Paris abundance of gaming tables, and sharpers, who will cheat you at them. Are you tempted to the enjoyment of the sex? Paris swarms with fair frail-ones; there are at least twenty for one when CHAUMETTE proscribed at once the holy and the profane, and attacked at the same time the Saints of the Church, and the Venuses of the public places—If you are attached to religious solemnities, you will find some of all kinds—Catholics who offer up their prayers to the Deity with the sound of musical instruments; Lutherans who calmly listen to the lessons from the Bible and the Gospel; the Philanthropists, who flourish in language, and sing as if they were at the Opera.—If you like to frequent reading-rooms and academies, Paris has more than formerly flourished in Athens—Are you fond of reading? We no longer, indeed, make books, but we translate abundantly. Scarcely does a dark, gloomy, horrible romance issue from the Press in London, before twenty drudges set to work to cloth it in a sorry French dress.—Are you fond of music? There is the harmonic Circle, and I don't know how many concerts every week.—Do you respect good sense, wit, and understanding? You will find them with difficulty; but if you search diligently, you may find them.—Do you cherish virtue, candour, frankness? Where you will discover these, I know not.

BOSTON, March 23.

COMMUNICATION.

According to Roxbury logic, while there is the possibility of *one person's* abusing the means of protection if put into his hands for his security on the high way or seas, *every one* should be exposed to robbery, insult and perhaps murder. We have never despoiled the commerce of France, and yet we find her equipping and arming vessels for *offensive* operations against our trade and our rights., She is not afraid of incurring hostilities with us, but as a magnanimous great *Republic*, she should behave *just* from *principle* not from *fear*.—Well then, perhaps they do not think their conduct *unjust*—if not—our arming on the defensive to protect our property, would not only be justifiable but commendable. It is our right and duty. Then let it be done; and let us trust to the Omniscient Being who knows our motives, to protect us in any possible consequences. If excesses are committed, the government not authorizing such, can say, as the friends of the French said by them, as long as there remained a chance of their being believed, that the government knew nothing of the atrocities committed by wicked and intemperate individuals. This was thought a fine extenuating argument. If necessary it may be repeated for our government, and those who have long used it, ought to be the first to accredit it, especially as it would be unequivocally true.

On Tuesday, the 10th day of April next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the City Tavern, Second Street, in the City of Philadelphia,

WILL be exposed to public sale, seventeen tracts or parcels of land situated in Point township in the county of Northumberland, and containing in the whole six thousand seven hundred and sixty-four acres and three quarters, with the usual allowance for roads.

Terms of sale, 1-3 of the purchase money on the execution of the deed, 1-3 in three months, and 1-3 in six months, in good notes or other approved security.

CONNELLY & Co. *Auct.*

March 9. tawtis d1t a

Valuable Stands for Business.

FOR SALE—by the Subscriber,

Two Lots of Ground,

Situate on the south side of Chesnut-street, between Second and Third streets:—one containing eighteen feet, and the other seventeen feet, more or less, on the said street, and both extending, the same breadth, one hundred and forty-eight, more or less, to Carter's alley.

There are, on Chesnut-street, two two-story

BRICK HOUSES

(Numbers 80 and 82)

Which may readily be made into one; and, on Carter's alley, there is a convenient, well built three-story

Brick House and Kitchen,

Almost new, which has two rooms on a floor and a front of eighteen feet on said alley.

This property is clear of ground-rent, and an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.

The three Houses will be sold separately or together.

Further particulars may be known on application to

ZACHARIAH POULSON, JUN.

No. 80, Chesnut-street, or at the Library.

march 23. ¶eft8w

A Negro Boy for sale.

HE is about 13 years old, and has about 15 years to serve, having been bound until he is 28 years old, in presence of the mayor of this City and Mr. Thomas Harrison. He is both active and mischievous, but is capable of becoming a very useful boy with a master that would immediately superintend his conduct. For further particulars apply to the Printer hereof.

march 28. 5

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CALL UPON THE PRESIDENT.

FRIDAY, March 30.

(Concluded from yesterday's Gazette.)

Mr. LIVINGSTON said, there appeared to be two objections to going into a committee of the whole on the state of the union; some think the proposition before it is of too trifling a nature to consume time; others, that it is of so great magnitude, that they wish to gain farther information, and to have time to consider it. The first class of gentlemen, he thought, treated a subject, confessedly of great importance, with too much levity—Gentlemen say you do us wrong, when you place the question before the committee in the light of a Peace or War question; we have no idea of going to war. This was the language of the gentleman from New-Hampshire (Mr. GORDON) particularly. Had that gentleman forgotten what had been said by his eloquent friend from Massachusetts (Mr. SEWALL) who sits beside him? That gentleman had declared, not that war might be expected, but that *war exists!* Was it unreasonable, after such a declaration, to come to a resolution which says that it is not expedient to resort to war at this time? He thought the welfare of the country required it. But the gentleman from Massachusetts did not stop here. Though, he said, a defensive war was all he wished for, under our present circumstances, yet he invoked the Supreme Being, and wished we were in a situation to carry on an offensive war. Yes, exclaimed Mr. L. the God of Peace was invoked in favour of War; the God of Mercy was called upon to favour a war of vengeance! And yet gentlemen wish to throw an odium upon those who come forward with a proposition for peace.

Mr. L. said, he wished as much as any member for further information before the house proceeded in active measures; but he was far from being certain that complete information could be obtained; he believed great opposition would be made to the call; in the next place, if called for, he believed the information would not be sent, he supposed this from a former refusal made on the ground of Executive authority. He deprecated the decision; but he believed, as precedent would authorize it, it would be made.

Mr. RUTLEDGE thought gentlemen went much too far on this occasion, in anticipating, not only what would be the proceedings of this house, but also of the President. He rose immediately after the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Baldwin). That gentleman's arguments went against a postponement generally, but not against a postponement till Monday. That gentleman was surprised that gentlemen should wish for a postponement; he was one of those who excited his surprise. He was in favour of the postponement of this question, because the last had been postponed. He thought the motion for a call of papers ought to have been passed; but not having passed, he wished it to pass before the house went into committee on the proposition which had undergone some discussion, especially as he did not believe the delay would postpone the final decision upon it. If gentlemen would agree to pass over the first proposition, and go on to the next, which relates to measures for the defence of the country, he should be as ready as them to go into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. He doubted not the gentleman from Virginia was anxious to deliver the speech which he had promised to the committee [Mr. Nicholas informed the gentleman he would hear no speech from him to-day]. Mr. R. hoped, then, he would not object to the postponement. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, said he wanted no information. Nor did he himself want it. He had received a letter from France, which convinced him of the perilous situation in which we stood with that country; he had seen the French decree; and he had seen a gazette which had informed him that the message of the Directory was passed unanimously by the Council of Five Hundred; but he supposed some other gentlemen had not sufficient information, or else it would not have been called for; and surely gentlemen would not call such to vote upon what they deemed to be a question of war or peace, without it.

Gentlemen had said, that the message of the President had produced a belief that we shall be involved in war, and that produce had fallen accordingly. He did not believe the fall was owing to the message, but that it was the effect of the decree; and asked whether the President would not have been criminal, if he had suffered the dispatches to have slept a night upon his table? He certainly would, the communication was indispensable.

Mr. SEWALL was sorry to differ in opinion from his friend from S. Carolina. He was himself against the postponement. This difference, he supposed, arose from that gentleman's yielding to the assertion of gentlemen, that the question before the committee of the whole is a question of war or peace, which he himself did not. He never considered the question in that light. It comes in as a bar to any measures being taken for the defence of our country, or from getting into business, which really concerns the state of the union; what were the motives of gentlemen for bringing it thus in, he could not tell. The readiness of gentlemen to come to a decision upon the question without farther information, proves that they do not consider it as a question of war or peace. It cannot be doubted, that if the legislature was called upon to declare war against any nation, they would have a right to expect that every fact relative to that nation should be laid before them.

The gentleman from New York, Mr. S. said, had thought fit to allude to him as appealing to the God of Mercy to support us in a vindictive war. Punishment, Mr. S. said, was sometimes the truest mercy; and if the United States could inflict punishment on France, it might be mercy to that country. And could any American citizen consider the sufferings which the French Republic had brought upon our merchants, our seamen, and upon our country generally, without calling upon the God of Mercy to enable us to inflict punishment upon that country? When gentlemen say (and none seem to deny it) that France has given this country just cause of war, will they not say France has given us just cause of vengeance? And is there, said he a patriot in this House, who acknowledges France has given us just cause of war, and who does not wish to inflict that war upon that country in the severest and fullest man-

ner? It was impoſſible to prevent the wiſh. He could not himſelf forbear making uſe of the expreſſion with which the gentleman found fault; he could not refrain from calling upon God to enable us to avenge our wrongs.

Gentlemen are perfectly ready, without knowing how our envoys have been treated, to declare in favour of peace. Mr. S. noticed what had been ſaid about the meſſage of the Preſident having cauſed the fall in the price of produce, and called upon gentlemen to point out that part of it which was calculated to produce that effect. This fall of produce, he ſaid, was only one of the conſequences ariſing from the wrongs which France has inflicted on this country. If ſhe had received our envoys, no ſuch thing would have happened; and could the Preſident be blamed, becauſe he communicated the enormities of the French Republic to Congreſs? Certainly he ought not; the whole miſchief ought to be aſcribed to the offenders.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS was againſt the poſtponement. He had always been of opinion that the diſcuſſion of the propoſition which had engaged the Houſe for ſome days, would have miſchievous effects on the country. He wiſhed, inſtead of diſcuſſing this queſtion, they had proceeded to meaſures which went to placing the country in a ſtate of defence. The reduction of the price of produce, he aſcribed more to the apprehenſion of an embargo than any thing elſe, and the Senate having decided againſt that meaſure, he ſuppoſed the alarm would ceaſe. He thought it had been the object of gentlemen to alarm the country, and to induce the people to believe that the Executive and a part of this Houſe are in favour of war, and that they only are for peace.

Mr. T. CLAIBORNE ſaid, if the debate continued much longer, the poſtponement would take place, not from the *force* of gentlemen's arguments, but from the *length* of them, as it would ſoon be time to adjourn.

Mr. R. WILLIAMS moved to adjourn, which was carried.

Adjourned.

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MONDAY, April 4.

Mr. VARNUM preſented a petition from the inhabitants of Milton, in Maſſachuſetts, ſtating their alarm at the idea of the peace of the United States being placed in the hands of men who may not be very friendly diſpoſed towards the intereſt of this country, viz. the maſters of merchant veſſels, many of whom were formerly Britiſh ſubjects, and who, tho they have been naturalized in this country, ſtill retain all their Engliſh prejudices againſt the French, and may exerciſe them in a manner which may lead us to war—the declaration of which they wiſh to remain in the power of Congreſs; they alſo regret the miſunderſtanding which at preſent ſubſiſts betwixt this country and France, and truſt that every mean will be taken to adjuſt it, without having recourſe to war, which muſt wholly deſtroy our commerce, and throw the weight of ſupporting ſuch a ſtate upon the farmers and landed intereſt.—Referred to the committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union,

Mr. ALLEN called up for deciſion the reſolution for certain papers from the Preſident of the United States; (the conſideration of which was poſtponed on Friday till this day) which having been read, Mr. A. ſaid, he would agree to the amendments propoſed, provided the mover would allow the ſame exception to be uſed, that had been propoſed on a former occaſion, viz. *excepting ſuch part of the ſaid papers as any exiſting negociation may render improper to be diſcloſed.*

Mr. NICHOLAS did not think it would be right in the preſent ſituation of things, when we are told by the Preſident that the negociation with the French Republic is at an end, and that there is no chance of an accommodation taking place betwixt the two countries, to agree to any exception of this kind. Called upon to act in this deſperate ſtate of thinks, he thought it would not be right for any part of the papers which had led to it, to be withheld from Congreſs. The Preſident having thought fit to declare that all negociation is at an end, and that he is without hope of an accommodation, it could not be thought proper that the legiſlature ſhould be called upon to act upon leſs information than that upon which the Preſident himſelf had acted. He thought the conſtitution muſt have intended this, when it placed the power of declaring war in their hands; to ſuppoſe contrary, would be to ſuppoſe an abſurdity. With reſpect to the probability of any part of the papers interfering with any exiſting negociation, he could not conceive that poſſible; at any rate, he thought it of greater conſequence to act rightly in this caſe, than to have reference to any improbable circumſtance of *that* kind. He hoped the gentleman would agree to withdraw the exception which he had propoſed, as to retain it would defeat the call, by making it liable to all the objections which were to the former exception. Indeed, notwithſtanding he wiſhed very much for the information called for, he ſhould vote againſt the reſolution, if the exception was retained. He therefore moved to ſtrike it out.

Mr. ALLEN did not know why the gentleman from Virginia ſhould wiſh a different form of reſolution from that propoſed on a former occaſion. He could ſee no reaſon but this. He did not believe gentlemen wiſhed to ſee theſe papers before the houſe. When the reſolution alluded to was adopted two years ago, it was not known that any negociation was on foot; and though the Preſident had told the houſe two weeks ago that all negociation was at an end, it might not be ſo now. But ſuppoſe there was nothing upon which this part of the reſolution could act, it could do no harm. He would not, however, give gentlemen an opportunity of voting againſt the reſolution. He would withdraw his amendment; becauſe he believed the Preſident would be authorized to retain ſuch parts of the papers, as he may think it improper to communicate; he believed his conſtitutional power gave him the right to do this, and that therefore, it was immaterial whether the reſolution contained any exception, or not.

Mr. S. SMITH called for the Yeas and Nays, to convince the gentleman of his error, with reſpect to there being no deſire for the papers.

Mr. HARTLEY wiſhed the qualifications of the reſolution had not been withdrawn. He thought it proper. He had alſo his doubts whether the houſe could conſtitutionally call for the inſtructions given to our miniſters. Mr. H. moved, therefore, to amend the reſolution by re-adding the exception juſt withdrawn.

Mr. NICHOLAS obſerved, in reply to the gentleman from Connecticut, that if our ſituation with France is changed ſince the Preſident's laſt communication, it would be ground for a new meſſage. But the houſe could not act upon any thing ſo uncertain; they could act only upon the idea of things being now in the ſame ſituation as when the Preſident ſent his laſt meſſage.

Mr. HARPER ſaid, when this queſtion was brought forward on Friday, he moved the farther conſideration of it until to-day. Upon reflecting, however, upon what he thought a conſtitutional queſtion, it appeared to him that no ſuch conſtitutional queſtion was involved in the preſent reſolution. The preſent call for papers, he ſaid, ſtood upon a very different ground from that made when the Britiſh treaty was under conſideration; the objections, of courſe, againſt that call, would not apply in the preſent caſe, as the papers now called for were wanted to throw light upon a ſubject confeſſedly within the conſtitutional powers of the houſe. He therefore held the call not only to be conſtitutional, but expedient. Nor could he ſee any ground for the amendment; if the houſe had a conſtitutional right to aſk for information, they had a right to aſk for the whole information, and the Preſident would judge how far he could, with propriety, comply with the call. But ſince the houſe did not know that the communication of any of theſe papers would be improper, the whole ought to be called for; and, if the Preſident ſhould think it proper to retain a part, he would doubtleſs give ſufficient reaſons to the houſe for doing ſo. On a former occaſion, when it was moved to modify the reſolution calling for papers in the way now propoſed, the motion was rejected, becauſe it went to alter the principle contended for; and he believed the ſame reaſon would lead to a rejection of the preſent motion. If he believed there was any conſtitutional queſtion in this motion for papers, he ſhould vote againſt it; but, believing the contrary, he ſhould vote in favour of it, not becauſe he wanted the information, as it was ſufficient for him that the Preſident told the houſe that the Negociation was at an end, and that our miniſters were refuſed an audience, to induce him to go into every meaſure of defence propoſed; but as other gentlemen wiſhed it, he hoped the reſolution would be agreed to, without amendment.

The queſtion on the amendment was negatived, without a diviſion.

The queſtion then returned upon the reſolution, in the following words:

"Reſolved, That the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to communicate to this houſe, the inſtructions to and diſpatches from the Envoys Extraordinary of the United States to the French Republic, mentioned in his meſſage of the 19th inſt."

Mr OTIS ſaid, before the queſtion was taken, he would ſtate his intention of voting againſt the reſolution, not from any doubt of the conſtitutional right of the houſe to call for the information, nor from an indiſpoſition to gratify thoſe gentlemen who want the information; but being ſatisfied in his own mind that the facts ſtated in the meſſage, are true, and that the Commiſſioners who were ſent to France were empowered, not only to ſettle our differences with that country, but to make reaſonable conceſſions, even where the injury was on their ſide; and the Preſident having declared it to be his opinion that there is no hope of ſucceſs from that miſſion, he wiſhed for nothing farther to convince him of the propriety of going into the different defenſive meaſures propoſed. If he had indeed conceived that the queſtion of War or Peace was before the houſe, he might have wiſhed its deciſion to be delayed until every fact relative to the negociation had been before them; but as he did not conceive that any ſuch meaſure had been ſtarted, but only that ſuch defenſive meaſures ſhould be taken as a much leſs degree of danger than at preſent exiſted, would authorize, he was not willing to take any ſhare of the reſponſibility as to the inconveniencies and evils which may reſult from publiſhing the correſpondence in queſtion. If the diſcloſure ſhould endanger the ſafety of our Commiſſioners, or operate as a diſcouragement to the future free communications of our agents abroad, he ſhould wiſh to ſteer clear of any blame on the occaſion.

Mr. GALLATIN obſerved, that the ſame reaſons, or nearly ſo, which have been mentioned by the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts, as inducing him to vote againſt the reſolution, would induce him (Mr. G.) to vote for it. He had already ſtated that, viewing the queſtion in the light he did, he did not want further information to enable him to decide upon it. He concluded the ſtatement made by the Preſident is correct; that it is true that there is no hope of accommodation with the French Republic, and that all negociation is at an end; and taking this as a ground upon which to act, he was willing to act upon it to the beſt of his judgment. Mr. G. ſaid he conſidered part of the meaſures propoſed, to be meaſures of war, though gentlemen called them meaſures of defence; but, when the ſubject ſhould be gone into, he would prove them to be thoſe of war; and that the meaſure adopted by the Preſident, in relation to arming of merchant veſſels, is a war meaſure. On this ground, he was ready to vote againſt any ſuch acts, and in favour of any thing which tended to counteract their effect.

But, ſaid Mr. G if there are gentlemen on this floor who conceive that, in addition to the information which has been given to the Houſe, the diſpatches will give to them more irritating matter than they have yet had, which may have a tendency to change the opinions of thoſe who, like him, are in favour of peace meaſures, he had no objection to their being communicated. He did not expect, however, that any thing of this kind would change his opinion. The Houſe had had enough of this matter laſt ſeſſion, and in the late communications; but on his mind theſe would produce no effect as to the queſtion of peace or war. It is true, as hinted by the gentleman laſt up, that ſome inconveniencies may ariſe from the diſpatches being communicated, as it may prevent diplomatic characters from expreſſing themſelves freely in future; but the Preſident of the United States was not afraid of this, as during the laſt ſeſſion he had communicated information of this kind, without being applied to for it. But if, after having examined the diſpatches, he is convinced it will be highly injurious to the public welfare, or endanger the ſafety of our Commiſſioners, or prevent the happy iſſue of our negociation, to communicate the information, he will either give it, or ſtate his reaſons for withholding it to the Houſe.

The queſtion was then taken by yeas and nays, as follow:

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Allen,	Meſſrs. Holmes,
Baer,	Hofmer,
Baldwin,	Jones,
Bard,	Livingſton,
Bartlett,	Locke,
Bayard,	Lyon,
Blount,	Machir,
Brent,	Macon,
Brookes,	Matthews,
Bryan,	M'Clenachan,
Burgeſs,	M'Dowell,
Cabell,	Milledge,
Chapman,	New,
T. Claiborne,	Nicholas,
W. Claiborne,	J. Parker,
Clopton,	Pinckney,
Craik,	Rutledge,
Dawſon,	Skinner,
Dennis,	S. Smith,
Dent,	W. Smith,
Elmendorf,	Sprague,
Fiudley,	Sprigg,
N. Freeman,	Stanford,
Gallatin,	Sumpter,
Giles;	A. Trigg,
Gillespie,	J. Trigg,
Gregg,	Van Cortlandt
Grove,	Varnum,
Hanna,	Venable,
Harper,	Wadſworth,
Harriſon,	J. Williams,
Havens,	R. Williams.
Heiſter,	65

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Bullock,	Meſſrs. Morris,
Coit,	Otis,
Dana,	I. Parker,
A. Foſter,	Reed,
D. Foſter,	Schureman,
Glen,	Sewall,
Goodrich,	Shepard,
Griſwold,	Sinnickſon,
Hartley,	N. Smith,
Hindman,	Thatcher,
Imlay,	Thomſon,
Kittera,	Tillinghaſt,
Lyman,	Van Allen,
Morgan,	27

Meſſrs. ALLEN and HANNA were appointed a committee to wait upon the Preſident with the ſaid reſolution.

Mr. KITTERA reported a bill for authoriſing certain officers to adminiſter oaths, which was committed for to-morrow.

Mr. SEWALL, from the committee for the protection of commerce and the defence of the country, made a report on the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, on the ſubject of the inſecure ſtate of the harbour of that port. The report ſtates, that Congreſs had this ſubject under conſideration at the laſt ſeſſion, and provided that any ſtate ſhould be authoriſed to expend any ſuch ſum upon their fortifications as they ſhould deem proper, not exceeding the ſum of which ſuch ſtates was found indebted to the United States in the ſettlement of the accounts between the States and the United States. This propoſition having been wholly neglected by the ſtate of New-York, and no ceſſion having been made of the ſoil, the committee recommended, after ſtating that it will be proper to include a ſum for purchaſing cannon and ammunition for the ſaid fortifications, propoſe the ſollowng reſolution:

"Reſolved, That a bill be reported to repeal the proviſion of ceſſion in the act providing for the further defence of the ports and harbours of the United States, and to provide in lieu thereof, that the fortifications which ſhall be erected and allowed for by the United States purſuant to that act, ſhall become the property of the United States; alſo to provide that any ſtate which ſhall accept of the propoſal made by the ſaid act, and proceed to finiſh any fortification heretofore commenced, and which by the Preſident of the United States ſhall be judged of uſe in the defence of any port or harbour, or in making any additional fortifications, under his direction, ſhall be allowed, in the manner propoſed by the ſaid act, as well for all previous expenditures, made ſince march 20, 1794, as for the expences which ſhall be made purſuant to the ſaid propoſal, not exceeding the balance in which ſuch ſtate reſpectively has been found indebted to the United States."

The report was committed to the committee, of the whole on the ſtate of the union.

On motion of Mr. OTIS, the houſe went into a committee of the whole on the bill appropriating a ſum of money for defraying expences incurred by our conſuls and vice-conſuls, and after filling the ſum appropriated with 30,000 dollars, the committee roſe, and the bill was ordered to be engroſſed.

The houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union, when after a ſuggeſtion from Mr. PINCKNEY, that it would be beſt to paſs over the 1ſt reſolution and go on to the others; and ſome obſervations from Mr. N. SMITH againſt paſſing over the firſt reſolution, and in favour of coming to an immediate vote upon it, as being of no conſequence, and deciding nothing, a moiton was made by Mr. HARPER for the committee to riſe, in order that the buſineſs might be poſtponed until the information or an anſwer from the Preſident on the ſubject ſhould be received, which was carried, and the committee roſe accordingly.

Mr. ALLEN informed the houſe, that the committee appointed to wait upon the Preſident with the reſolution which had been agreed to, had performed that ſervice, and he had informed them, that he would take the matter under conſideration, and do what the Public Safety ſhould ſeem to require.

The order of the day was next called for on the bill for organizing and diſciplining the Militia of the United States, and the houſe went into a committee of the whole on this ſubject; when the firſt ſection, which provides for the eſtabliſhment of a Select Corps, having been read, a motion was made by Mr. VARNUM to ſtrike it out, in order to try the principle of the bill. This motion was advocated by Meſſrs. Varnum, Nicholas and W. C. Claiborne; and oppoſed by Meſſrs. J. Williams, Macon, Shepard, S. Smith, Harper, Brooks, and Dayton. No queſtion was taken. The Committee had leave to ſit again.

Adjourned.

FOR SALE,

At No. 149, South Front-ſtreet,

Malaga Wine in hhds. and qr. caſks

Mountain do. in qr. caſks
Colemenar do. in do.
A few kegs freſh Raiſins

ALSO,

A few packages of Calcutta Goods—
Conſiſting of
Humhums
Tickery
Pataa Chintz
Perſians, black and coloured
Bandannas, Choppa Romals, Barhar and Pullicat Handkerchiefs

april 2. 3t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

THE Store occupied on account of the United States, back of No. 71, North Water-ſtreet was on the night of the 19th inſtant (March) broken open, and the following articles ſtolen, and taken therefrom:

Nine pieces Stroud, viz.

2374	20 ½ yds.	Blue ſtroud ſingle cord.
2378	20 ¾	
2379	20	
2380	20 ½	Two cord.
2381	20 ¾	
2382	20	
2383	20 ¼	
2384	20	
2385	20 ¼	

The above reward is offered, for the diſcovery of the perpetrators of this robbery, ſo that they be apprehended, and made amenable to juſtice; further reward will be paid, for the recovery of any part of the goods ſtolen, on delivery of the ſame to

JOHN HARRIS,
Keeper Military Stores.

april 2. 1w

For Sale,

BY ELLISTON & JOHN PEROT,

No. 41, North Water Street,

London particular Madeira Wine, in pipes and quarter caſks, 4 years old and fit for immediate uſe.
Inferior do.
A few bales Allibad Coſſes
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Sail Canvais, No. 1, to 9
A few bags of Juniper Berries
A parcel of Soal Leather, and
A few boxes of China.

march 3 tu&f4w

AN ORDINANCE

FOR THE REGULATION OF THE MARKET HELD IN

HIGH-STREET.

WHEREAS the ordinance for the regulation of the market held in High-ſtreet in the city of Philadelphia paſſed the eighth day of June in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine and the ſupplement thereto paſſed the 26th day of November in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two have been found in ſome reſpects incomplete *And whereas* the great increaſe of the ſaid market ſince the paſſing of the ſaid ordinance and ſupplement renders it neceſſary to adopt further rules and regulations for the government of the ſame.

Sec. 1. *Be it therefore ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Philadelphia in Select and Common Councils aſſembled* That a market ſhall be held in the ſaid city every Wedneſday and Saturday throughout the year to begin at day light and end at two o'clock in the afternoon between the firſt day of April and the firſt day of September following and at three o'clock between the firſt day of September and the firſt day of April following and that the limits of the ſaid market ſhall be and they are hereby declared to be as follows *to wit* beginning ſixty feet from the eaſt line of King or Water ſtreet eaſtward in High-ſtreet and thence extending weſtward to the eaſt line of the Fifth-ſtreet from Delaware and from the ſouth line of Mulberry ſtreet to the notth line of Cheſnut-ſtreet in Front Second Third and Fourth-ſtreets from Delaware and in Strawberry-alley (Bud'ſalley commonly called) Elbow-lane Lætitia-court and Church-alley and that within half an hour after the time of Sun-riſing on every Market-day ſtrong chains well ſecured ſhall be ſtretched acroſs the paſſages herein after mentioned ſufficient to prevent any horſes cattle carts or carriages from entering or paſſing within the encloſures thereby to be made leaving nevertheleſs intervals in proper & convenient places for the paſſage of perſons on foot *that is to ſay*

One chain extending from the ſouth-eaſt corner of the ſouthernmoſt engine-houſe at right angles to the poſts on the ſouth ſide of High-ſtreet.

One chain acroſs Lætitia-court at the diſtance of not more than ſix feet ſouthward from and parallel to the ſouth line of High-ſtreet leaving room for the paſſage of perſons on foot

One chain acroſs Second-ſtreet at the diſtance of not more than twelve feet ſouthward from and parallel to the ſouth line of High-ſtreet from poſt to poſt.

One chain with intervals for foot paſſengers from the north-eaſt corner of the court houſe to the north-weſt corner of the Jerſey ſhambles.

One chain acroſs Strawberry-ſtreet one chain acroſs Bud's alley commonly called Elbow-lane one chain abroſs Third-ſtreet at the diſtance of not more than twelve feet ſouthward from and parallel to the ſouth line of High-ſtreet from poſt to poſt One chain with intervals for foot paſſengers from the north-eaſt corner of the butchers' ſhambles on the weſt-ſide of Third ſtreet to the north-weſt corner of the butchers' ſhambles on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet.

One chain extending from the ſouth-weſt corner of the ſhambles near Fourth-ſtreet to the line of poſts on the ſouth ſide of High-ſtreet all which chains ſhall remain ſtretched and fixed from the time aforeſaid until nine o'clock in the morning on all market days between the firſt day of April and the firſt day of September and until ten o'clock on all market days between the firſt day of September and the firſt day of April

Sec. 2. *And be it further ordained and enacted* That all butchers who ſhall frequent the ſaid market ſhall remove their carts carriages and horſes wholly without the limits of the ſaid market before the time of ſtretching and fixing the ſaid chain every market day morning under the penalty of two dollars for every cart carriage or horſe left by him her or them within the ſaid limits to be recovered with coſts before the Mayor or any aldermen of the city as debts under forty ſhillings are recoverable and paid into the Treaſury for the uſe of the city

Sec. 3. *And be it further ordained and enacted* That the eaſt and weſt ſides of Front ſtreet and the weſt ſides of Second Third and Fourth-ſtreets and the north and ſouth ſides of High-ſtreet between the weſt line of Fourth-ſtreet and the eaſt line of Fifth-ſtreet within the limits of the ſaid market herein above mentioned ſhall be ſtands for horſes waggons carts and carriages in one ſingle row each row to be placed as near as poſſible to the poſts or curb-ſtones by the ſides of the ſtreet and leaving the middle and other parts of the ſaid ſtreets open for the paſſage of other horſes and carriages to and from the ſaid market *Provided* That no horſes or carriages ſhall be placed ſo near to the corners of the ſtreets as to obſtruct the foot-ways acroſs the ſtreets or ſo near to each other as to prevent foot paſſengers from walking between them

Sec. 4. *And it is further ordained and enacted* That if any owner or driver ſhall drive or place any waggon cart or carriage within the limits of the ſaid market in a direction contrary to thoſe herein preſcribed or ſhall leave the ſame in any paſſage hereby directed to be left open longer than is abſolutely neceſſary to unlade the ſame to the obſtruction of any other waggon cart or carriage or when called upon to remove ſhall neglect or refuſe ſo to do every perſon ſo offending ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch offence the ſum of two dollars to be recovered with coſts in the manner and for the uſe herein before mentioned.

Sec. 5. *And it is further ordained and enacted* That the ſeveral ſpaces and portions herein after mentioned and deſcribed ſhall be appropriated and uſed by the perſons and for the uſes next following ſuch deſcriptions *to wit*

The north ſide of High-ſtreet between the eaſtern limits of the market and the eaſt line of Front-ſtreet extending ſixteen feet ſouthward from the poſts and leaving the breadth of Water-ſtreet open ſhall be a ſtand for Porters' drays

On the ſouth ſide of High-ſtreet between the eaſtern limits of the market and the eaſt line of Front-ſtreet leaving the breadth of Water-ſtreet open ſhall be a double row of ſtands for the venders of freſh fiſh of all ſorts facing each other and extending in lines eaſt and weſt with their baſkets before them leaving a paſſage of five feet between the rows of baſkets

The Jerſey ſhambles on both ſides from the engine houſes to the weſtern extremities thereof ſhall be ſtands for the inhabitants of Jerſey excluſively to expoſe for ſale their produce

The ſpace from the chain of the engine-houſe on the ſouth ſide of high-ſtreet to the breadth of five feet northward of the poſts and extending weſtward to the eaſt line of Lætitia-court ſhall be a row of ſtands facing the norrh for ſuch inhabitants of Jerſey as do not occupy ſtalls in the ſhambles to expoſe their produce for ſale ſpaces being left at the diſtance of thirty feet from each other for perſons to paſs to and from the front of the line.

The ſpace from the chain of the engine-houſe on the ſouth ſide of high-ſtreet of the breadth of five feet ſouthward of the Jerſey ſhambles and extending that breadth to the eaſt line of Second-ſtreet leaving the avenues into the ſaid ſhambles open ſhall alſo be a row of ſtands for the inhabitants of Jerſey to expoſe their produce for ſale

The ſpace from the weſt line of Lætitia-court weſtward to the eaſt line of Second-ſtreet and of the breadth of five feet north of the poſts ſhall be a line of ſtands to expoſe for ſale earthern wares the manufactures of America until experience ſhall point out other more particular uſes for the ſaid ſpace paſſages being left in the whole line at the diſtances of thirty feet from each other for perſons to croſs from the brick pavement to the ſhambles

The ſpace between the weſt ends of the Jerſey ſhambles and the eaſt line of the poſts of Second-ſtreet leaving intervals for foot paſſengers ſhall be a double row of ſtands facing each other and leaving the paſſage between them as wide as between the ſhambles for the inhabitants of Jerſey to expoſe for ſale their produce.

The ſpace on the ſouth and eaſt fronts of the court-houſe extending four feet therefrom and leaving the paſſages between them as wide as thoſe under the court-houſe ſhall be occupied by the venders of fruit and garden ſeeds.

The whole ſpace under the court-houſe leaving a paſſage of the breadth of the entrance from the eaſt to the weſt into the butcher's ſhambles and croſs paſſages of a convenient breadth north and ſouth thro' the arches ſhall be for ſtands for the inhabitants of the country for the ſale of their produce.

The ſhambles on both ſides from the weſt end of the court-houſe to their eaſt end near Third-ſtreet ſhall be ſtands for butchers as heretofore

The ſpace under the caves of the ſhambles on the ſouth ſide thereof of the breadth of five feet beginning five feet from the weſt end of the court-houſe and extending to the eaſt line of Third-ſtreet and from the weſt line of Third-ſtreet to the eaſt line of Fourth-ſtreet ſhall be for a row of ſtands for the inhabitants of the country to expoſe for ſale their produce leaving all the paſſages between the ſtalls open for paſſengers

The ſpace from the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet on the ſouth ſide of High-ſtreet of the breadth of five feet northward of the poſts and extending weſtward to the eaſt line of Third-ſtreet and from the weſt line of Third-ſtreet to the eaſt line of Fourth-ſtreet ſhall be for a row of ſtands facing the north for expoſing to ſale all manner of roots herbs and vegetable proviſions ſpaces being left at the diſtance of thirty feet for perſons to paſs from the brick pavement to the ſhambles & the openings oppoſite to Strawberry-alley Buds-alley commonly called Elbow-lane and Mifflin's-alley being left of the whole breadth thereof

The ſpaces between the weſt ends of the ſhambles near Third-ſtreet and the eaſt line of Third-ſtreet and between the weſt line of Third-ſtreet and the eaſt ends of the ſhambles near Third-ſtreet and alſo between the weſt end of the ſhambles near Fourth-ſtreet and the eaſt line of Fourth-ſtreet ſhall be for rows of ſtands for butchers facing each other and leaving the paſſages between them as wide as between the ſaid ſhambles

The eaſtern moieties of the ſtalls on both ſides of the ſhambles between third and fourth ſtreets ſhall be for the uſe of the butchers as at preſent and the weſtern moieties thereof for the uſe of the inhabitants of the country to expoſe for ſale their produce as provided for by the act of aſſembly for extending the market and the ſupplement thereto

The ſpace under the caves of the eaſtern moiety of the ſhambles on the north ſide of High-ſtreet between third and fourth-ſtreets ſhall be a row of ſtands for the venders of meal of every kind

The ſpace between the eaſtern line of third-ſtreet and the weſt line of ſecond-ſtreet and between the eaſt line of ſecond-ſtreet and the weſt line of front-ſtreet of the breadth of five feet ſouthward of the poſts on the north ſide of high ſtreet ſhall be a row of ſtands for venders of the manufactures of America leaving openings of fifteen feet at the diſtance of every thirty feet

Sec. 6. *And whereas* it is neceſſary to accommodate all perſons attending the market and conforming to the regulations thereof *be it therefore ordained and enacted* that the city commiſſioners be and they are hereby authoriſed and empowered whenever they ſhall think it neceſſary to cauſe a number of moveable ſtalls to be placed on market days on the ſouth ſide of the court-houſe for the uſe of the ſellers of fruit and garden ſeeds

and on the north side of high street facing the southward of and adjoining the posts between the west line of third street and the east line of fourth street for the use of such butchers as cannot be accommodated with stands in the spaces herein before allotted to them openings being left of the breadth of fifteen feet in the range of said stalls at the distance of every thirty feet *Provided always nevertheless* that nothing herein contained shall be taken or construed to allow any butcher to occupy any stall or space within the said market free of rent.

Sec. 7. *And be it further ordained and enacted* That if any person or persons after the passing of this ordinance shall wantonly wilfully or maliciously break or otherwise injure the moveable or other stalls which the commissioners are by this ordinance authorized or directed to place or which may have been heretofore placed in the said market every person so offending and every person aiding and concerned in such offence shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a fine of five dollars to be recovered with costs in the manner and for the use herein before mentioned.

Sec. 8. *And be it further ordained and enacted* That all and every the spaces within the limits of the market not herein above appropriated as stands for carts carriages and horses and for exposing goods and country produce for sale shall be and they are hereby declared to be open and free passages within the said market and the same shall be kept open and free from all obstructions whatsoever for the more easy passage of the citizens and others during the hours of market and if any person shall keep or place any thing therein to hinder the free passage of the citizens and others and shall not forthwith remove such obstructions upon request every person so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars to be recovered with costs in the manner and for the use herein before mentioned.

Sec. 9. *And be it further ordained and enacted* That no butcher or other person shall slaughter or kill any beast within the limits of the said market nor lay any garbage dung or offal therein under the penalty of forfeiting the sum of five dollars for every such offence to be recovered with costs in the manner and for the use herein before mentioned.

Sec. 10. *And it is further ordained and enacted* That no person whatever shall at any time sell or expose to sale any beer cider or spirituous liquors of any kind mixed or unmixed by retail within the limits of the said market under the penalty of forfeiting the sum of five dollars for every offence to be recovered and appropriated as herein before directed

Sec. 11. *And it is further ordained and enacted* That no steelyards shall be used within the limits of the said market and that all provisions of every kind sold by weight or measure shall be weighed and measured by weights and measures duly regulated and stamped by the officer legally appointed for that purpose and if any person shall be guilty of selling by steelyards or by weights or measures not regulated and stamped as aforesaid or by scales falsly balanced he or she shall forfeit such steelyards weights measures or scales and pay the sum of five dollars to be recovered and appropriated as herein before directed

Sec. 12. *And it is further ordained and enacted* That all blocks benches tubs or other things used in the market for the accomodation of butchers and others whilst occupying the shambles shall be placed and kept within the limits of the stalls by them occupied in such manner as not to extend into the market houses further than two feet six inches beyond the inner edge of the said stalls respectively and all persons who shall use or occupy any of the shambles aforesaid shall immediately after market hours on market days & on other days before they leave the market place or cause to be placed all blocks and benches used by them in the market under the planks of their respective stalls and there cause the same to be secured by strong chains and locks so that the said blocks or benches shall not extend in any way beyond the edges of the said planks to the interruption of the citizens passing within the market and if any owner or occupier of any block bench tub or other thing used as aforesaid shall cause or suffer the same to be placed or remain otherwise than is herein before mentioned and directed such person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of two dollars to be recovered and appropriated as herein before directed

Sec. 13. *And it is further ordained and enacted* That no person or persons shall bring or use any wheel-barrow within the market-houses or shambles on market days and in market hours under the penalty of one dollar to be recovered and appropriated as herein before directed

Sec. 14. *And it is further ordained and enacted* That no person or persons shall ride lead drive or bring any horse or horses on market days within the limits of the chains as prescribed by this ordinance during the time of the said chains remaining fixed under the penalty of forfeiting for every such offence the sum of two dollars to be recovered and appropriated as herein before directed.

Sec. 15. *And it is further ordained and enacted* That no person or persons attending the market for the purpose of vending any article or articles of provision fruit herbs roots garden seeds or of goods and wares the manufactures of America shall use or occupy any other place or stand within the limits of the said market than the space or stand specially appropriated to the several descriptions of persons mentioned in this ordinance under the penalty of forfeiting for every offence the sum of two dollars to be recovered and appropriated as herein before directed

Sec. 16. *And it is further ordained and enacted* That no person who follows the business of a huckster or of selling provisions vegetables nuts or fruit at second hand shall at any time sell or offer for sale within the limits of the market any provisions vegetables nuts or fruit of any kind under the penalty of forfeiting for every such offence the sum of five dollars to be recovered and appropriated as herein before directed

Sec. 17. *And it is further ordained and enacted* That no person or persons shall at any time except on market days and in market hours sell or expose to sale either on the shambles or stalls of the market or on the pavements within or surrounding the same any soup or soups under the description of pepper-pot or any other name whatsoever or boiled Indian-corn pickled oysters or other dressed victuals under the penalty of forfeiting for every such offence the sum of one dollar to be recovered and appropriated as herein before directed

Sec. 18. *And it is further ordained and enacted* That the Clerk of the market shall and he is hereby authorized and empowered to provide effectual means that no horses or cattle be permitted to enter within the enclosed market through any passage whatsoever and that no cattle of any kind shall be brought or exposed to sale within the limits of the market herein before described

Sect. 19. *And be it further ordained and enacted* That it shall be the duty of the clerk or clerks of the market and his or their deputies to attend in the said market from the beginning to the end of the hours of market on market days and at such other hours as shall be necessary in order to enforce obedience to all and every the rules and regulations herein contained and such other rules and regulations as shall from time to time be ordained and enacted respecting the said market and ten minutes immediately before the fixing of the chains herein before directed to be placed to cause the court-house bell to be rung in order to give notice to the Butchers to remove their carts and carriages as herein before directed To prevent all unsound and unwholesome provisions from being sold or exposed to sale by seizing the same and taking such order thereon as shall be directed by the Mayor or some one of the Aldermen and to weigh try and examine all bread butter lard and other articles of provisions sold in loaves or in lumps of a given or accustomed weight to see that the same are of due weight for which the same are offered or ought to be and to try all scales weights and measures by which any provisions offered for sale in the said market are to be weighed or measured and to enforce the payment and recovery of all penalties and forfeitures which by this ordinance or by an act of General Assembly of this state or by common law are inflicted on any person offending against the rules and regulations of markets in general or of the said market in particular and to decide all disputes which may arise in the said market between buyer and seller touching weight or measure of the things bought and sold and to examine all persons suspected of selling provisions as hucksters at second hand and to prosecute according to the directions of this ordinance all such as shall be found offending against the same and to collect all and every of the rents of the stalls in the said market and forthwith to pay the same after the deduction herein after mentioned to the Treasurer of this Corporation taking receipts for the same and to prevent any persons (excepting Butchers and country people bringing their produce to market for sale) from exposing to sale any goods wares merchandizes provisions or other things whatsoever on any days or at any hours but on market days and in market hours and on market days and in market hours in any other manner or at any other stands than are herein above directed and to cause all the pavements under the several rows of shambles and under the court-house to be swept and all dirt filth and snow to be removed from the same into the open streets by the sides of the shambles and to take care that the said dirt and filth as well as that which may have been collected in other parts of the limits of the said market be be removed at least twice in every week by direction of the City Commissioners who are hereby enjoined and required to make the necessary provisions for that purpose.

Sec. 20. *And it is further ordained and enacted* that the Clerk or Clerks of the market who shall perform the duties by this ordinance required shall be entitled to detain out of the rents of the stalls by him and them collected as aforesaid after the rate of two and one half dollars in every hundred dollars and no more for collecting and paying the same and the said clerks of the market shall not receive or take from any person or persons whatever selling or exposing to sale any provisions or other articles in the market any fee perquisite or reward to his or their own use

Sec. 21. *And it is further ordained and enacted* that the clerks of the market aforesaid shall be and they are hereby authorised and empowered to employ two suitable persons to perform the menial parts of the services required by this ordinance at such wages as shall be agreed on by the said clerks with the approbation of the mayor.

Sec. 22. *And it is further ordained and enacted* That each Clerk of the market before he shall enter upon the duties of his office shall together with two sureties to be approved of by the select and common councils become bound to the Mayor and aldermen and citizens of Philadelphia in the sum of two-thousand dollars with condition thereunder written that if he shall in all things well and faithfully perform all and singular the duties herein above required of him as a Clerk of the market By an ordinance of the citizens of Philadelphia in Select and common councils assembled passed the twenty-ninth day of March in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight entitled "an ordinance for the regulation of the market held in high-street" & do & shall well & truly pay to the treasurer of this corporation all and singular the monies received by him for the rents of the stalls in the said market deducting only thereout two & one half dollars in every hundred dollars for collecting & paying the same then this obligation shall be void otherwise it shall be and remain in full force and virtue

Sec. 23 *And it is further ordained and enacted* That the Mayor and the several aldermen before whom any of the penalties or forfeitures hereby inflicted shall be recovered shall once in every three months render an account thereof and of the persons from whom the same shall have been severally recovered and received and pay the amount thereof to the Treasurer of the corporation.

Sec. 24. *And it is further ordained and enacted* That no butcher or other person attending the market with provisions shall remain on market days within the limits of the same longer than during the hours of market under the penalty of forfeiting for every such offence the sum of five dollars to be recovered and appropriated as herein before directed

Sec. 25. *And it is further ordained and enacted* That an ordinance of the Mayor aldermen and citizens of Philadelphia entitled "an ordinance for the regulation of the market held in High-street in the city of Philadelphia on fourth and seventh days of the week called Wednesdays and Saturdays" passed the eighth day of June in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine and the supplement thereto passed the twenty-sixth day of November one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two be and the same are hereby repealed and made null and void

Enacted into an ordinance at Philadelphia on the 29th day of March in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight

KEARNY WHARTON
(L.S.C.) *President of the Common Council*
FRANCIS GURNEY
President of the Select Council

By this day's Mail.

BALTIMORE, March 31.

Yesterday arrived ship Union, captain Porter, from Ramsgate (England) which he left February 5. Captain P. was boarded by a French vessel of war which took his latest newspapers, strictly examined his ship's papers, and broke open some of his packages to see if he had English goods on board, but finding none, permitted him to pass. Captain P. was originally from Hamburg, but put into Harwich, and then again into Ramsgate, in distress. His verbal information is not very interesting, as no event of consequence had lately transpired. A petition from the American merchants for convoy had been opposed by Mr. Pitt, who argued that as our government was disposed to monopolize the carrying trade to themselves, and had laid an oppressive duty on British bottoms, the petition ought not to be granted; and a gentleman writes from London, under date of February 1, that British vessels would bring out the goods this season, and our own return *empty.!*

Arrived schooner Argo, capt. Gardner, 20 days from St. Jago. into which place he was taken on his passage from Jaquemel to Baltimore, and liberated without a trial, by purchasing his papers.

Captain Derby, from Boston, in the schr. Theoda, informs, that on Saturday, the 24th instant, he spoke a black sloop (names of master and vessel unknown) 70 miles E. by S. from Cape Henlopen, from Philadelphia to St. Croix, out three days, but having lost one of his rudder irons, in a severe gale at S. E. he was trying to get into the capes again.

CHARLESTON, March 20.

In the schooner Three Friends, capt. Cook, which arrived yesterday from Jacquemel, came passenger capt. Dixon, late of the snow Fox of this port, belonging to Messrs Cross and Crowly, who confirms the accounts already received of the condemnation of his vessel by a judge at the city of St. Domingo, who, on account of improper conduct in this and other instances, has since been removed from office. The snow was captured by a French privateer, secretly commanded by one Love, an outlawed Englishman, whose conduct is proverbial amongst the islands, and who has, it is said, repeatedly committed acts which amount to piracy.

Captain Cross, who was a passenger in the snow, remains in St. Domingo, in hopes of receiving reparation; he was fortunate in their meeting with capt, Garriscan, who very politely has afforded him every assistance he stood in need of, to prosecute his claims.

Yesterday morning, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in this city, in a back building in Federal street, near the corner of King street, occupied by Dr. Floyd. When it was first discovered, the flames had got to a considerable height and before assistance could be had, communicated to the neighbouring buildings, of which it destroyed six dwelling-houses in King street, and three in Federal-street, besides a number of stables and back buildings.

By some neglect the citizens were not alarmed in due time: the bells did not begin to ring for more than half an hour after the fire was discovered.

The sufferers in King street are—

Mr. Brockway, who lost a new range of stables, a kitchen, and a dwelling house adjoining the one he resides in, which also is considerably damaged.

Mr. Brockway, it will be recollected, was burnt out, and lost a great deal by the fire which happened in King-street in May, 1796.

Mr. Wessinger, the baker, two houses.

Messrs. I and C. Bulow, one house and a considerable quantity of goods.

Hart Levy, one house, and a considerably quantity of goods.

Messrs. Robinson & Pendall, on house, and a considerable quantity of goods.

In Federal street—Mr. John Frederick Kern lost two excellent three story houses tenanted by Dr. Kirkland and Mr. Alexander Petrie, who lost a considerable part of their household furniture; and a house belonging to Dr. Poinsett, occupied by Mr. T. Baron was also destroyed.

This latter gentleman's loss is considerable—but to add to his misfortune, about an hour after the fire was stopped, as one of the engines conducted only by negroes, who appeared to be intoxicated, was returning furiously through the street, he was thrown down by it; it passed over his left leg and broke it in a shocking manner.

From the best information which can be collected, there is good reason to believe that the fire of yesterday was the effect of some unfortunate accident which originated in the kitchen of Dr. Floyd, and of which, after a strict investigation made by the fire masters, they have not been able to learn the cause.

A small house belonging to a Mrs. Scottow a widow, who has several small children and supports herself and them by keeping a school was pulled down to prevent the fire spreading—a deed of real charity will be performed, by those who may be so benevolently inclined as to assist her in erecting it again.

At this fire, the new patent engines lately imported from London, and made by Mr. Bramah, had the first opportunity of being fairly tried—their performance is allowed by all to be much superior to those built on the old plan.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, *April* 3

A message from the President of the United States was received this day by the House of Representatives in answer to their request for the instructions to, and communications from, our Envoys Extraordinary to the French Republic, accompanied by those INSTRUCTIONS and COMMUNICATIONS, previous to the reading of which the Galleries were cleared.

The funeral of Mr. Moreton will proceed from the house of Mr. Freeman, No. 39, South Front-street, precisely at six o'clock this afternoon, to which his friends and the public are respectfully invited.

Died, lately at Savannah, after a lingering illness, captain ROBERT B. MEASE, of this city.

The French privateer Pandour, captain Garascan, was lately sent into Cape Nichola Mole, a prize to one of Admiral Bligh's fleet.

In the Senate of the legislature of this State, certain amendments were made to the bill providing for the removal of the seat of government, which being disagreed to by the House of Representatives, committees of conference were proposed, which also being rejected, the bill of course was lost.

The schooner Betsey, James Duncan, master laden with wheat and flour, bound from Fredericksburgh to Philadelphia, was lost on the 22d of March off Cruddock on the eastern side of the Chesapeake in the county of Accomack, (Virginia) the hands and passengers, seven in number perished except a negro sailor. The negro relates that he understood the cargo was laden by Wilson and Co. of Fredericksburgh and consigned to his Son in Philadelphia.

A HINT

to the friends of the Schuylkill permanent bridge.

By the law authorising the erection of the intended bridge, published in Claypoole's paper last week, it will be perceived, that the majority of the stockholders are to determine, either themselves or by authority delegated to the managers chosen by the majority of stockholders—*the site of the bridge* Those therefore who have a predilection for any particular spot, must endeavor to compose the requisite majority, by subscribing in sufficient numbers on monday next—one dollar must be paid, *in cash*, for every share subscribed, or the subscriptions will be void as to those not coming prepared with money.

April 3, 1798.

New-York, April 2.

ARRIVED. DAYS

Brig David and George, White,	Antigua	17
Nancy, King,	Bay of Honduras	27

(They were still in expectation of an invasion from the Spanish at the Bay.)

Sir John Wentworth, Martinique		20
Schr. Elizabeth, Pigot,	Norfolk	2
Neptune, Whitlock,	Martinique	21
Sloop Polly, Duncan,	Richmond	10
Fortune, Earle,	N. Carolina	4

The Owners of 5982 Dollars

Captured in the schooner Lovely Lady of New-York, captain Edward Johnston, by the French privateer Revanche, captain Antoine Berard, on the 13th of last July, are requested to make immediate application to the Department of State respecting the same.

Department of State,
Philadelphia, April 2, 1798.

Just Landing

From the brig Harmony from the Isle of France, And for sale By

Joseph Anthony & Co.

120 bales Bourbon cotton of a superior quality
350 bags do. coffee
24 casks do Indigo
april 3 dtct

TO LET,

A Parlour and three Bed Chambers,

Kitchen and Cellar. Enquire at No. 26, South Fifth street. 3t april 3

Six Pence Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 20th March last, an Apprentice Boy, named Adam Bastian, by trade a Baker, about 4 feet 10 inches high, and has lost a finger on his left hand, about nineteen years of age; had on when he went away, blue jacket, red waistcoat, coating trowsers, a pair of large silver buckles in his shoes Whoever will apprehend said boy and bring him to his master again, shall receive the above reward, and no charges paid by me, CHARLES BASTIAN.

april 3 3t

NEW-THEATRE.

Mr. FENNELL's Night.

THURSDAY EVENING, *April* 5,

Will be presented (for the first time this season) a celebrated Tragedy, called

KING LEAR;

AND HIS THREE DAUGHTERS.

King Lear,	Mr. Fennell
Burgundy,	Warrell, jun.
Cornwall,	Hardinge
Albany,	Fox
Gloster,	Warrell
Kent,	Warren
Edgar,	Wignell
Edmund,	Marshall
Gentleman Usher,	Francis
Oldman,	Hunter
Goneril,	Mrs. Hardinge
Regan,	Mrs. Francis
Arante,	Miss L'Estrange
Cordelia,	Mrs. Merry

Knights attending on the King, Officers, Messengers, &c Messrs. Lavancy, Lafferty, Doctor, &c.

End of the Tragedy, a Ballet Dance (composed by Mr. Byrne) called,

THE DRUNKEN PROVENCAL;

OR, THE SAILOR'S RETURN.

Ivre, mr Byrne—Will, mr Warrell, jun.—Vicar, mr Doctor—Moses, mr Blissett—Dickey Gossip, mr T Warrell.

Susan, miss Milbourne—Jenny, mrs Byrne.

To which will be added, a new Farce, called, the

ADVERTISEMENT;

OR, A NEW WAY TO GET MARRIED.

[Written by Mr. FENNELL.]

Alderman Goswell,	Mr. Warren
Young Goswell,	Bernard
O'Trigger,	Hardinge
Peruque,	Fox
Harry,	Harwood
Thomas,	Blissett
Mrs. Courtney,	Mrs. Francis
Mrs. Snip,	Mrs. L'Estrange
Betty,	Miss L'Estrange
Kitty,	Mrs. Doctor

Tickets to be had at the usual places.

☞ On Saturday Evening, the favorite Comedy of THE HUMORIST, or, WHO'S WHO?—THE WIDOW OF MALABAR; to which will be added, the Farce of the WANDERING JEW, for the Benefit of Mr. HARWOOD.

☞ Sales of Muslins postponed,

On account of the weather,
Till TO-MORROW, 3 o'clock, P. M.

15 bales of East India Muslins,

By the bale, for approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days—consisting of

Baftas
Cossaes
Guzzenas
Handkerchiefs, &c.

The whole entitled to drawback.

FOOTMAN & Co. *Auct'rs.*
dts

NOW LANDING,

From on board the schr. Charlotte from Boston,

30 chests Bohea
30 do. Hyson
36 do. Souchong
} TEAS

And from on board the schooner Favourite from Richmond (Vir.)

648 bbls. superfine
66 do. fine
} FLOUR

And also a quantity of WHEAT

For Sale on reasonable terms, by

GEORGE PLUMSTED,
No. 166, South Front street.
april 3 3aw2w

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of the subscribers, trading under the firm of PAXSON & RICHARDSON, was dissolved on the sixth of the third month last, by mutual consent. All persons indebted thereto are earnestly requested to make payment; and those that have any demands against the same, are desired to present their accounts for settlement to either of the subscribers.

Isaac Paxson,
Nathaniel Richardson.

Philadelphia, 4th mo. 3d, 1798.

ISAAC PAXSON,

Continues to carry on the business at the usual place, No. 10, South Third street, where he has on hand a large assortment of Ironmongery, Saddlery, Cutlery and Brass Wares, which he will sell wholesale or retail, on low terms, for cash or the usual credit. He expects to receive by the first vessels from London, Bristol, Liverpool and Hull, a large addition to his present assortment; and will execute with punctuality and care any orders from the former customers, and his friends in general. 2aw4w

For Sale,

A good situation for a Country SEAT,

Forty acres of Land,

On the Old York road, within sight of Germantown, and about five miles from the city; the whole being under good fence, and in excellent order as pasture ground.

For further information and terms, apply to JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON, at his Office for the sale of Real Estates, Conveyancing, &c. No. 54, High-street.

4th mo. 3d. tu&f 11t

Israel Morris
against
Thomas Margatroyd, James Bell, Marshall and Benjamin Smith, Executors of Samuel Tucker, deceased,

Maryland. In Chancery, March 8, 1798.

THE object of the bill, is for the Complainant, Israel Morris, to obtain relief against a judgment on a bond by him executed, on the 31st day of December, 1782, to the said Samuel Tucker, for the sum of £.200 principal.—The relief is prayed on the ground, that the Complainant assigned, by way of security for the said money, a bond to him the Complainant, executed by Samuel Downing, for the sum of £.350 that the said Tucker received of the money due on the said last mentioned bond the sum of £.100 and neglected to take steps for obtaining the residue, until the said Downing became insolvent.

The bill states that all the defendants are now residents of the State. It is therefore, on his motion, adjudged and ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted, three weeks successively, in some newspaper of Philadelphia, in or near which the defendants reside, at any time before the first day of May next, or served upon each of the defendants generally, before the said day; to the intent that they have notice of the complainants application to this court and of the substance and object of his bill and may be warned to appear here on or before the third Tuesday in September next, to shew cause, wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

Attest,
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.
april 3 co3w

JUST RECEIVED,
FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE,
And FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRIBERS,
110 hhds. Coffee
46 tierces do.
100 barrels do.
100 bags do
110 hogsheads of Muscovado Sugar
80 barrels of do.
40 hogsheads of Molasses
4 bales of Cotton
2 hogsheads of Cocoa
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.
march 12. §

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,
The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,
John Green, commander, from Bengal,
Consisting of
Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Doreas
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sisserfoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.
Willings & Francis.
The Piece Goods
Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth-streets.
Also—A few Bales of Madrass Hkfs. of elegant patterns and best colours.
February 8. dtf

A Bargain.
A quantity of Window Glass
FOR SALE, of different sizes, at a very large discount from the sterling cost. If this Glass is not disposed of before the 5th of April, it will be shipped from this port.
For terms apply to No. 89, South Third-street.
march 26. §1w

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
WELLS & MORRIS,
HAVING expired on the 11th February last, all persons having demands against the said Partnership, are requested to furnish their accounts for settlement; and those indebted to the same, to make immediate payment to the subscriber.
GIDEON H. WELLS.
N. B. The business will be carried on as heretofore, by the subscriber, at his Store, No. 135, Market-street. 1w march 24.

NOTICE.
THREE Certificates of Six Per Cent. Deferred Debt of the United States of the following description, viz —No. 10033, 10034, and 10035, for 5000 dollars each, dated 8th May, 1797, and standing on the books of the Treasury of the United States, in the name of Benjamin Waddington, of Lanover House, near Abergavenney in England, Esq. have been lost by the capture of the ship Bacchus, from hence to London, in June last.—This, therefore notifies those whom it may concern, that application will be made at the Treasury of the United States for a renewal of the same.
Waddington & Harwood.
march 22 §6w

THE term of Co-partnership between the subscribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual consent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the same will be settled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all those indebted to the partnership, are earnestly requested to make payment to, without delay.
JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.
February 19 §tf

LANDING,
From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.
John Miller, Jun.
march 3 §

FOR SALE, BY
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
No. 8, Chesnut-street,
A quantity BENGAL GOODS,
—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenas	Tanda Cossaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.
British Dry Goods,
ALSO,
Forty puncheons of high proof Rum.
February 19 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,
Having entered into partnership under the firm of
Alexander J. Miller & Co.
INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholesale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general assortment of *India, German, Irish, French* and *British* Manufactures for sale, on advantageous terms for cash or a short credit.
February 19 §tf

Canal Lottery----No. II.
WILL commence drawing Monday, the 26th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.
N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.
November 15. §

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and
a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.
Oct. 27. §

For Savannah,
(To sail on Saturday the 7th of April)
THE SHIP

SWIFT PACKET,
PATRICK GRIBBIN, Master,
A regular established Packet with elegant accommodations.—For freight or passage apply to the Master on board at Ross's wharf, or to
N. & J. Frazier,
No. 95, South Front Street.
Who have for sale a quantity of prime new Rice by said vessel.
march 31 d7t

FOR SALE.
195 boxes white } Havannah Sugar
107 do. brown }
200 Hides
Will be landed to morrow, at Willings and Francis's wharf, from on board the brig Active, William Williams, master.
ALSO,

The said Brig for sale,
And may take in immediately after discharged.
Apply to
Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.
march 30. §

This Day will be Landed,
At Morris's wharf, just above the Drawbridge, from on board the brig Eliza, capt. Vaughan, from Malaga—
Fresh Fruits, Wine and Brandy
Lemons in chests and half chests
Raisins of the Sun in kegs
Figs in do.
Soft shell'd Almonds in sacks
Grapes and Olives in jars
Bloom and Muscatel Raisins in boxes
Anchovies in kegs
Jordan and Bitter Almonds in boxes
Old Mountain Wine in qr. casks
Brandy in butts, &c. &c.
For Sale by
PETER KUHN.
P. S.

The above Brig for sale
if immediately applied for; she is a remarkable fine fast sailing vessel, having made her passage to and from Malaga in little more than 60 days.
march 26. 10t

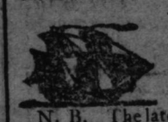
For Sale,
THE SLOOP

HARRIOT,
NOW lying at Russel's Warf—Burthen 77 tons—three years old, built of the best materials and is well found—would answer well for a coaster, as she has excellent accommodations.
For terms apply to
Gurney & Smith.
march 13 §

For Hamburgh,
THE SHIP

DOMINICK TERRY,
John Fleming, *Master,*
Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to
Jesse & Robert Waln.
February 26 §

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,
At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—
HAVE FOR SALE,
58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West-India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;
And at New-York, on board the ship Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open,
Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent White, White Lead, Red Lead } PAINTS
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.
ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.
N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to
NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.
January 1. eodtf

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow
GOOD HOPE
Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to
Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-street.
Who have for sale—prime St Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.
November 7. dtf

Wanted,
An active, cleanly, industrious woman to cook and do the business of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.
February 7 §

Notice is hereby given,
THAT application will be made for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of the Subscriber, No. 5084, and dated July 11, 1797—the same having been lost.
JOHN GRAHAM.
march 5 §6w

TO LET,
And may be entered on immediately,
A good dry Store,
Three stories high, and in an excellent stand for business. Apply to
Thomas & Joshua Fisher,
march 1. § No. 5, Dock-street.

TO RENT,
A good three story House,
TWO rooms on each floor, with a convenient Kitchen—in Front, near South-street.——Enquire of the Printer. march 3—3aw3w

Interpreter of Foreign Languages.
JOSEPH E. G. M. DE LA GRANGE,
Walnut-street, No. 110,
BEING duly commissioned and sworn in the above capacity, offers to translate the French, English, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian Languages: he flatters himself that his former profession, as advocate, both in France and St. Domingo, has well qualified him to translate any Court proceedings or other Judiciary instruments.
N. B. The FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY continues open at the above place. Many valuable additions having been made to this collection, it consists now of about 1500 volumes, the best adapted to answer the purpose of those who wish both to improve in the Language, and obtain useful instruction and pleasure.
march 30. 2awim

A House and Lot in *Burlington.*
FOR SALE,
A LARGE commodious two story brick House, and large well improved Garden; with a large Clover Lot, a stable, a Carriage House, and Spring House, &c. in the City of Burlington, New-Jersey.
This property is allowed to be the most healthy and beautiful of any in Burlington, having a front of 360 feet upon the river, and extending 208 feet back; bounded on one side by Broad-street, and on the back by a wide alley.
The house is in form of a square, fronting 54 feet upon Broad-street, and 58 upon the river,—with a pump of water at the back door, besides two fine springs rising out of the beautiful bank between the garden and the river.
For particulars, apply at No. 5, South Fourth-street, to
GEO. WALKER.
Who has also For Sale,
Lots in Washington City.
march 31. §

JUST RECEIVED.
And for sale by W. Young, corner of Second and Chesnut-street, M. Carey 118 High-street T. Dobson, 41 South Second-street and the Booksellers generally,
(Price 5 8ths of a Dollar.)
BEACON HILL,
A *Local Poem,* historic and descriptive;
By a Lady of Boston.
ANALYSIS OF BOOK I.
Allusion to the surrounding Prospect—Invocation to the River and sylvan Deities—to the Historic Muse—Fiction discarded—Dedication to Washington—The Action opens at the Retreat of the Columbians from Bunker's Hill—General Howe—The Memory of his Brother—Death of Warren—Personification of Fortune and Fame—Washington at Mount Vernon—called to the chief Command—Formation of the Columbian Camp at Cambridge—Natural, moral, or political History of the several States—Their commanding Officers—Siege of Boston—Its Sufferings—Negotiation for the safe Retreat of the British Army—Its Departure—Appointment of Congress—Declaration of Independence—Character of the Columbian Soldiers—The Poet's prophetic Apostrophe to the Progress of Freedom throughout the World.
march 30. §

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
(Price 25 Cents)
Reflections on Monroe's View
OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,
As published in the
GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,
Under the signature of
SCIPIO,
In which the Commercial Warfare *of France is traced to the* French Faction in this Country, *as its Source, and the Motives of Opposition, &c.*
march 30.

Ten Dollars Reward.
ABSCONDED from the subscriber, an indented Boy, named WILLIAM ASTON, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, stout made, thick short hair, speaks remarkably fast. Had on when he went away, a short corduroy Jacket and trowsers, and round hat. All persons are cautioned not to credit him on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debt of his contracting—and all persons are desired not to harbor or employ him, as they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law. Masters of vessels and others are desired not to take him away at their peril—Any person apprehending the said runaway, and lodging him in Jail, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, by applying to
JOHN HARPER,
167 Arch, or 31 South Third-street.
march 30. 3t

Fresh Teas.
Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Compting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compting House, Crooked billet wharf,
Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.
ALSO,
China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Cassia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone sticks.
They have also For Sale,
Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.
march 8. §

New-York, January 24, 1798
PROPOSALS
By Arondt Van Hook,
Proprietor of the Reading Room;
For Publishing by Subscription,
An Appeal to Impartial Posterity,
By MADAME ROLAND;
Wife of the Minister of the Interior in France.
CONDITIONS.
These scarce and very valuable Historical Memoirs, (which ran through two London editions in a few months,) will be comprised in 2 vols. octavo, of 400 pages each.
They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to Subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, at 1 dollar and 50 cents per volume---one third of the Subscription money to be paid on delivery of the first volume---the remainder when the work is compleat.
To Printers, Booksellers, and others, who acquire Subscriptions, the usual allowance will be made.
☞ Subscriptions are taken at the Reading-Room, No. 149, Water street—the Printing-Office, 149, Pearl-street—and at the different Bookstores in New-York-- Also, by William Young, corner of Second and Chesnut street, and the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, Philadelphia.
As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained, the work will be put to press, and compleated with the utmost dispatch.
Feb. 20. eod2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MARCH 1, 1798.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		25	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,		50	
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		50	
And if above one thousand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			0
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may, at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.
GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.
March 10.

NOTICE.
ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLAM FLEETWOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to
GEO. DOBSON, } *Administr'r*
No. 25, So. Third-street.
January 4. dtf

Just Published,
And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,
OBSERVATIONS
On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.
To which is annexed,
AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.
BY WILLIAM CURRIE,
Felow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society. Feb. 1—"3m§

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,
A valuable Lot of Ground;
SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.
Also, for Sale,
Two three story Brick Houses
With convenient Stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water street, between Mulberry and Sassafras Streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the fourth thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.
July 31. tuthswtf

Salisbury Estate.
THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the meantime for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.
WILLIAM NEILSON.
Dec. 1. 3awtf

NOTICE.
A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,
Such as never was in this Country before, has been been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing, on the East Bank of Hudson's River, state of New-York, where any article of various sorts and shapes may be executed, as well as earthern stoves upon a new construction, that saves three fourths of the fuel commonly used in cast iron stoves or open chymnies; they are besides very wholesome and ornamental, by applying to
J. MOUCHET,
Wanted a skillful hand to attend to the baking and glazing part of the said ware. Generous appointments will be given. Apply as above, or to
DAVID BROOKS, Esq.
No. 71 South 5th Street.
Feb. 19. eod4w

Wanted, to Hire,
A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.
Oct. 17. eotf